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Serial No. 10/065.865

121985-1

#### IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Application Number: 10/065,865

Confirmation Number: 3389

Applicant:

John Yupeng Gui et al.

Filed:

11/26/2002

Group Art Unit:

3687

Examiner:

Shin, John Y

Docket Number:

121985-1

For

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PROVIDING INTELLIGENT ASSET

MANAGEMENT AND TRACKING CAPABILITIES

### DECLARATION OF JOSEPH SALVO UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.131

I, Joseph Salvo, hereby declare as follows:

- My name is Joseph Salvo and I currently reside in New York; my current address is 1155 Avon Road Schenectady, New York 12308.
- I am a named co-inventor of the invention disclosed and claimed in the above-identified patent application, serial number 10/065,865, filed with the United States Patent and Trademark Office on November 26, 2002 and assigned Attorney Docket Number (121985-1, and alternatively 30011).
- 3. At the time the invention claimed in the referenced application was made, I was employed by General Electric Company at its Corporate Research and Development facility in Niskayuna, New York as the Manager of the Pervasive Decisioning Systems Laboratory.
- 4. My co-inventors and I conceived and reduced to practice the subject matter disclosed and claimed in the above-referenced patent application prior to June 11, 2002. Such conception and reduction to practice is evidenced by the General Electric Patent Disclosure Letter, dated December 10, 2001, a true and

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accurate redacted copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit A. Such conception and reduction to practice is also evidenced by GE presentation titled. "Materials Management Digitization Program," a true and accurate redacted copy of which is attached hereto as Exhibit B. The disclosure given in Exhibit A and Exhibit B illustrate a system and method for enabling enhanced asset management and tracking capabilities as disclosed in the present application.

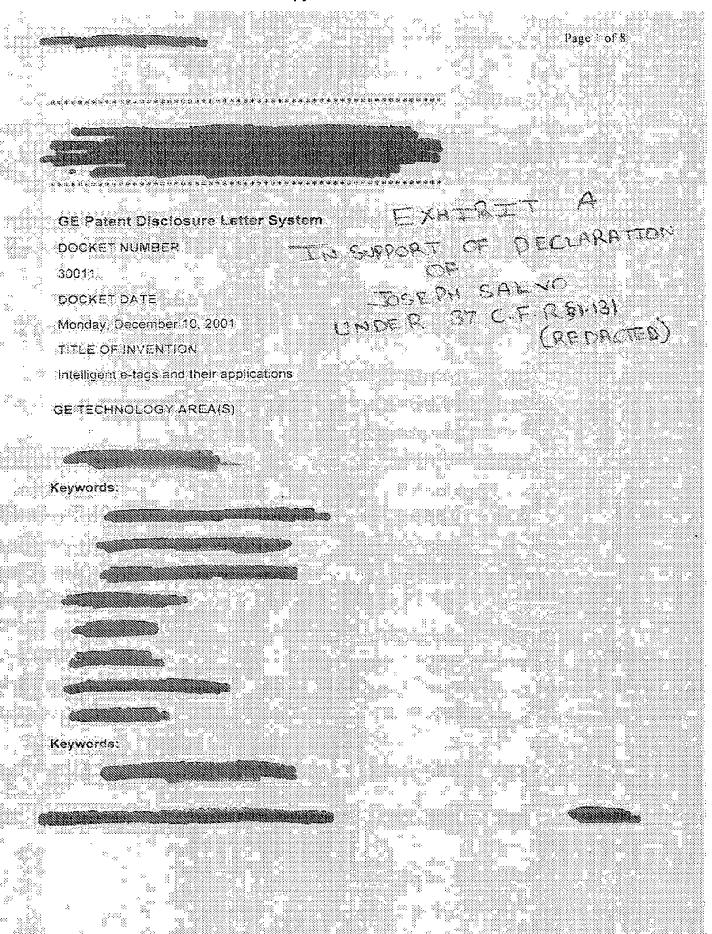
I declare further that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true. Furthermore, these statements are made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Title 18, United States Code §1001 and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

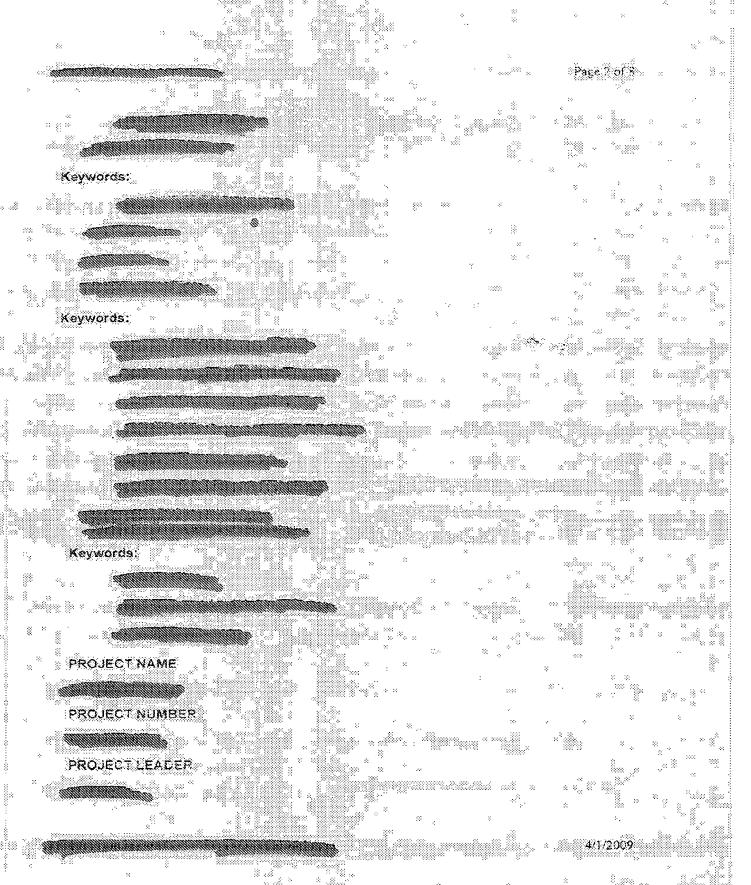
Inventor

(Joseph Salvo

Date

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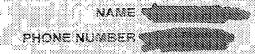
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BUSINESS OR ORG. CONTACT INFORMATION



Circumstances Invention Conceived Le., described in patent notebook (include page #), technical report, letter, discussed in meeting minutes, etc.

Some ideas came up at intelligent sensors brainstorming session.

Some ideas were generated through experimentation with RFID rags and through implementation of an RFID proof-of-concept project.

ABSTRACT OF THE INVENTION
Please write a brief explanation of the invention (Limit to 3.3)
350 words)

We propose to develop intelligent e-tags (or called functional e-tags) that have at least one of following functions: 1) RFID (radio frequency identification) with sensor capability (sensor tags); 2) REID with signal processing and/or decision making capability; 3) RFID with tag-to-tag communication capability: and 4) RFID with ultra-low or self-power capability. In general a RFID tag means an electronic device that can communicate specific identification information through radio frequency communications techniques. Incorporating/integrating sensor capability greatly expands RFID tag's capability in the following ways: 1) It not only stores and communicates its ID. information, but also its environment conditions. There are a variety of chemical, physical and biological sensors that can be integrated with RFID tags. These sensor tags can be used for monitoring the location, activity or and conditions of the tracked assets, machines or processes. For example, a vibration e-tag by combining a vibration sensor and RFID tag can be used to report the vibration level of a heavy machine. tts RFID communication can be controlled by its sensor signals. For example, a speed tag can activate the tag power and record/broadcast its speed once the tag reaches a preset speed. The signal processing and decision making (SPDM) capability is very important for distributed signal

processing and pervasive informatics, SPDM system can either be a modular unit or an integrated board on the tag. With SPDM, processed data, rather than raw data, are stored or sent out. Better vet, a decision is sent out to a control unit. for automated operation. Tag-to-tag communication enables two-way data sharing, thus localized diagnostic and control. Different tags with different sensing capabilities and decision logic will enable cross-analysis of a matrix of information in a collaborative fashion, rather than singular sensor dataanalysis. Self-powered or micro-/nano-powered tags are critical for tag life. By self-powered, we mean the power source being acquired from the environment, rather than pattery. Examples of self power are power generaled from temperature gradient, pressure difference, vibration, movement, radio wave background, light, and wind. It can also be considered to use trace level radioactive material without any harm to people to power the tags.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION Please describe the problem or requirement addressed by your invention.

Current RFID devices are mainly a 'license plate' or self. identification devices with limited wireless communication. capability. There are many applications where this identification information is inadequate. Some advanced RFID tacs may possess memory and/or writable functions. The most advanced PFID tags may even have temperature or power sensing capability. However, there are needs where users may want to know the environmental conditions of the tags or to regulate tag's operation based on specific parameters being monitored. For example, users may want to know whether his delicate shipment has been tilted outside specifications or whether his precision instrument has experienced any impact. Another example would be that a tag may signal if its pressure reading exceeds a pre-determined. value - such signal may be either visible, audible, or a combination. Currently, sensors are usually hard wired (pointto-point) and do not indicate identification information. Wiring sepsors for power and/or communication is not only expansive, but may also be impossible in many cases. Twoway communication between sensors is critical for localized. diagnostics and control. Two-way communication is also important to achieve data reliability with minimum sensors. In the remote service industry where machine health condition is assessed through the sensor data it is common practice to increase data reliability through the use of multiple sensors for one target variable. This sensor redundancy results in high installation costs and sometimes forces product design change. There are two types of cata that are generic to all product and important for most of service industry- one is





static data such as product material, manufacturing date, and product specifications, another one is dynamic data such as operation conditions, and performance parameters. The first type of data can be addressed by an identification code(such as serial number) that may be conveyed through a barcode or a RFID. The second type of data can be obtained by combining local sensor readings and RFID identification codes.

## How has this problem or requirement been addressed before?

Product or material identification has been done by physical marking, paper labeling, barcoding or RFID devices. Marking and labeling require extensive manual operation with great potential for error. Barcoding greatly reduces entry errors and speeds up data flow, but still requires manual operation. RFID automates the identification process and can record both static and dynamic information. Operation conditions and environmental parameters can be monitored by many types of sensors. Those sensors can be either integrated into an existing product or produced as add-on devices. Those sensors are usually wired for external power and communication to a collection box such as a computer.



Please list any relevant literature or patents of which you are aware.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION How does your invention work?

The proposed intelligent e-tags (or called functional e-tags) will have some or all of following features: 1) Wireless identification and sensor data transmission through radio frequency communication 2) signal processing and/or decision making capability; 3) tag-to-tag communication capability; and 4) ultra-low or self-power capability. An intelligent tag will be manufactured by either integrating sensors and RFID tag into one simple thip or by attaching miniature sensors to a special RFID tag that hes A/D, processing or/and memory capabilities. Intelligent tags differ from current RFID tags in many aspects. First, they not only store and communicate their ID numbers, but also their environment conditions. Furthermore, the RFI communication can be controlled by a designed sensor signal, or the sensor

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operation can be controlled by the RF communication. Lastly intelligent e-lags can conduct two-way communications. Please read appendix 1 for continuation.

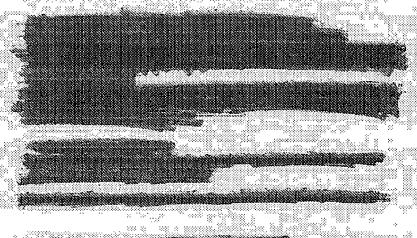
Describe the important features of your invention and explain how to use the invention to solve the problems described above:

The most important feature is that intelligent a tags combine identification, monitoring processing and wireless communication together. Such an e-ray will anable pervasive informatic networks that will greatly enhance supply chain efficiency and revolutionize the product service industry.

What advantages are provided by your invention? The advantages are: 1) Tags not only provide ID but also targeted sensor data; 2) Tags with data processing capability (or signal conditioning capability); 3) RFID and sensor can be inter-controllable; 4) tags with two-way communication; and 5) Tags with self-power capability.

Briefly describe any efforts to make a prototype of your invention or to test your invention. Additionally, summarize the results of any related experiments and testing and highlight any results of particular significance.

We have constructed two functional tags by combining a force sensor and a tilt sensor to an active RFiD tag with memory. By applying forces to the force sensor, we can receive the force data wirelessly using a handheld davide. The same is achieved for the tilt tag. We are in the process to design a collision tag by integrating an accelerometer with a RFID tag. The tag will be in an inactive mode, but will begin transmitting when there is a collision and the related data (date, time, collision level, collision direction, etc.) will be recorded.



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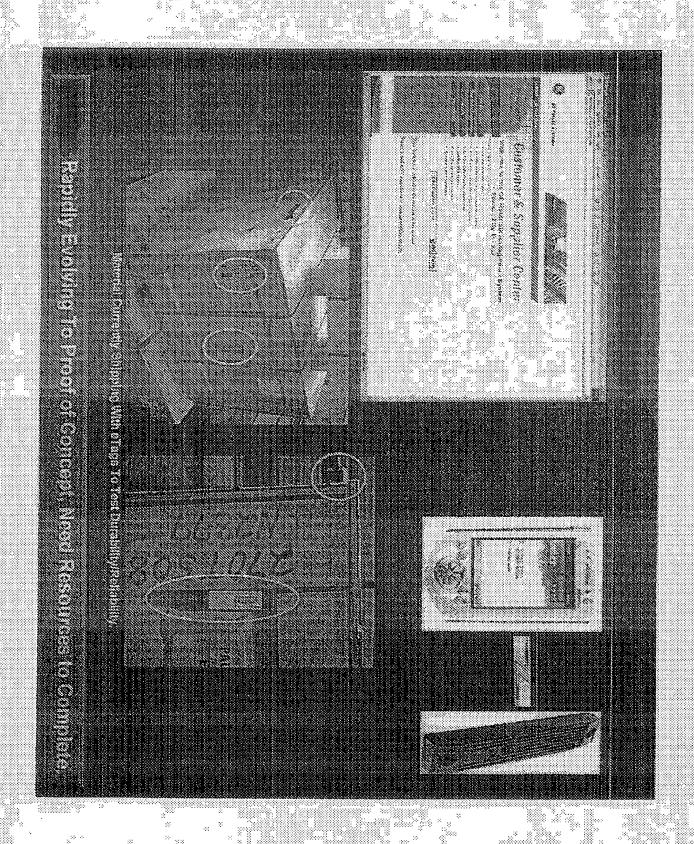
unique identification, wireless (RF) communication, and/or mini-computing ability (processing, memory, read/write, 2)The device can be an integrated piece or an integration of several. modular pieces. It may or may not have its own power source: 3)Multiple-sensoring means the device can sense at least one of performance/environmental parameters such as moisture, speed, pressure, level, tilt, temperature, chemicals, and biological species. Sensors can be either integrated into the RFID board, or connected to the board, or both, 4)Sensors. can be either powered by an external power source, an internal battery or self-powered (such as using RF radiation, or powered gathered from environment (e.g. photon energy, thermal energy and vibration energy) 5)Preferred sensors are those that can be miniaturized with extremely low power consumption. Examples of these sensors are micromachined sensors such as accelerometer, thermal, pressure, motion, etc. However, if the lag is powered by photovoltaic cell or wind or other environmental power sources, sensor power consumption is not a big issue 6)Sensors can be either integrated part of RFID tag or an independent part that is connected to the tag. We have proposed to use MEMG. technologies (but not exclusive to MEMS) to fabricate sensor and lag onto the same chip. 7) The tag unique identification can be permanently embedded into the tag memory or can be changed when needed. 8) The tag has data processing capability and can store and broadcast selective data 9) The tag possesses two-way communication capability and recognizes the communicating party.

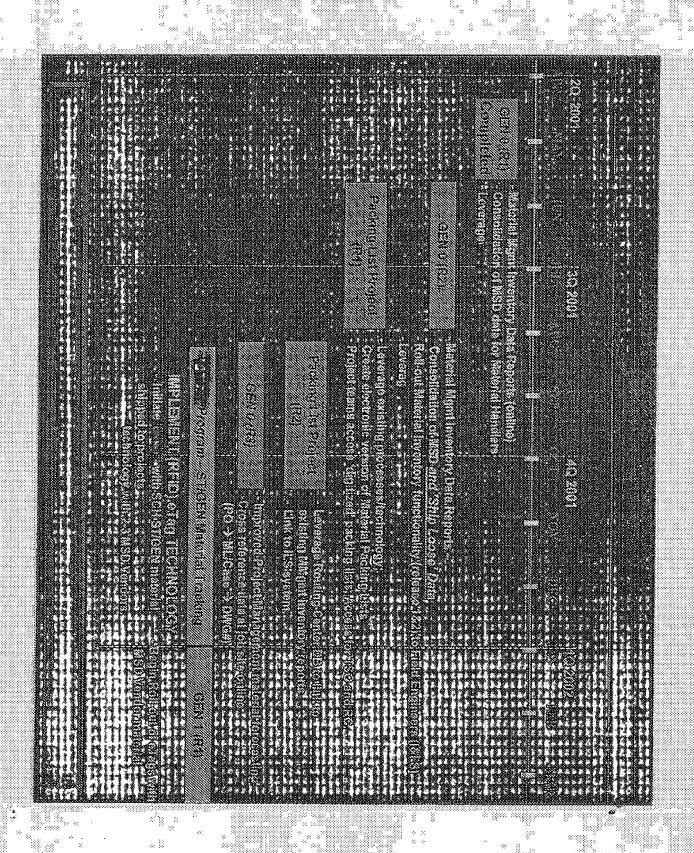


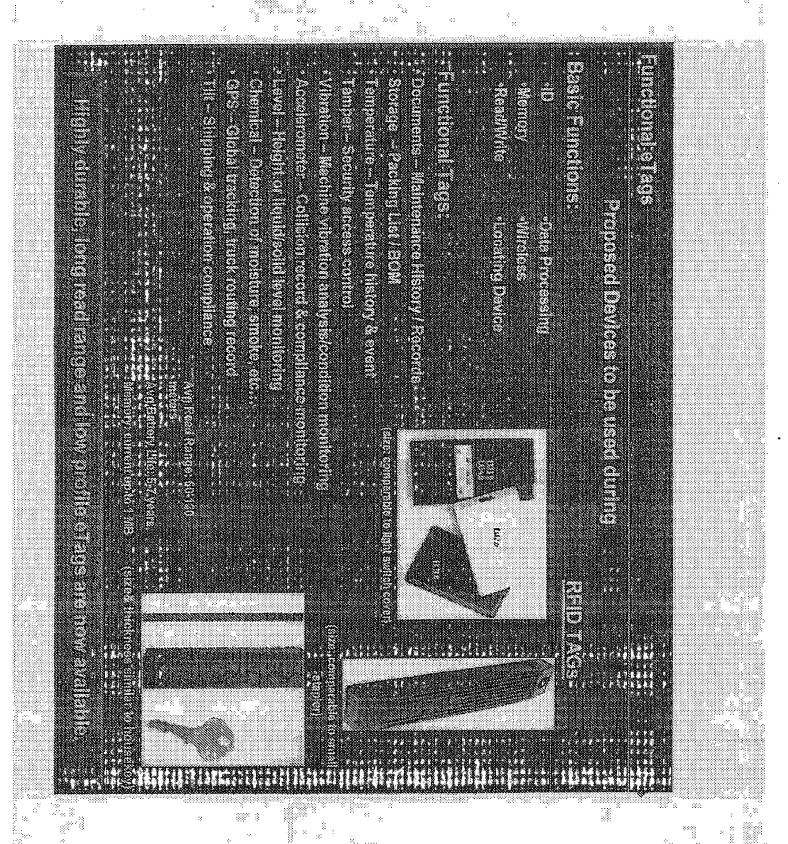
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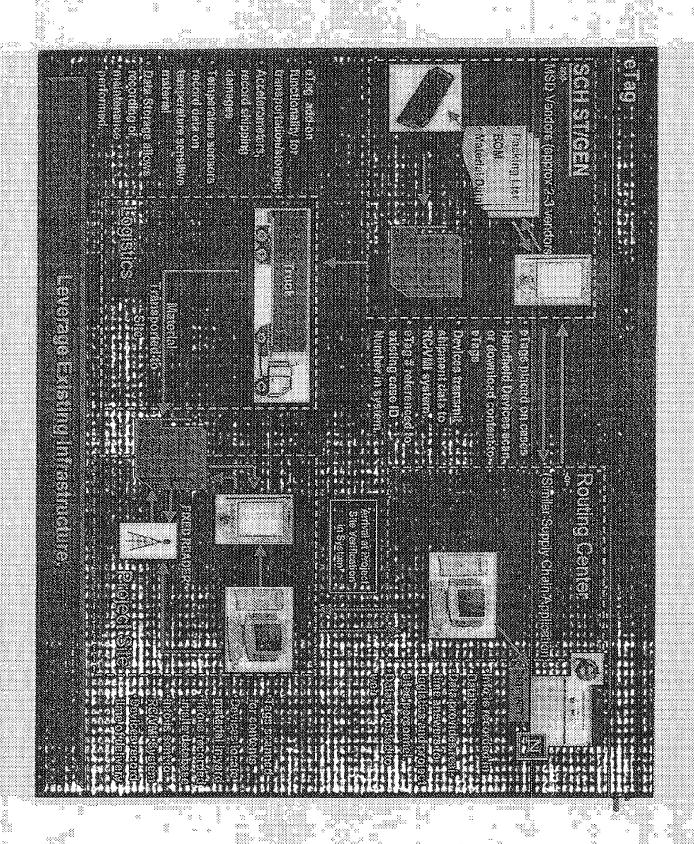
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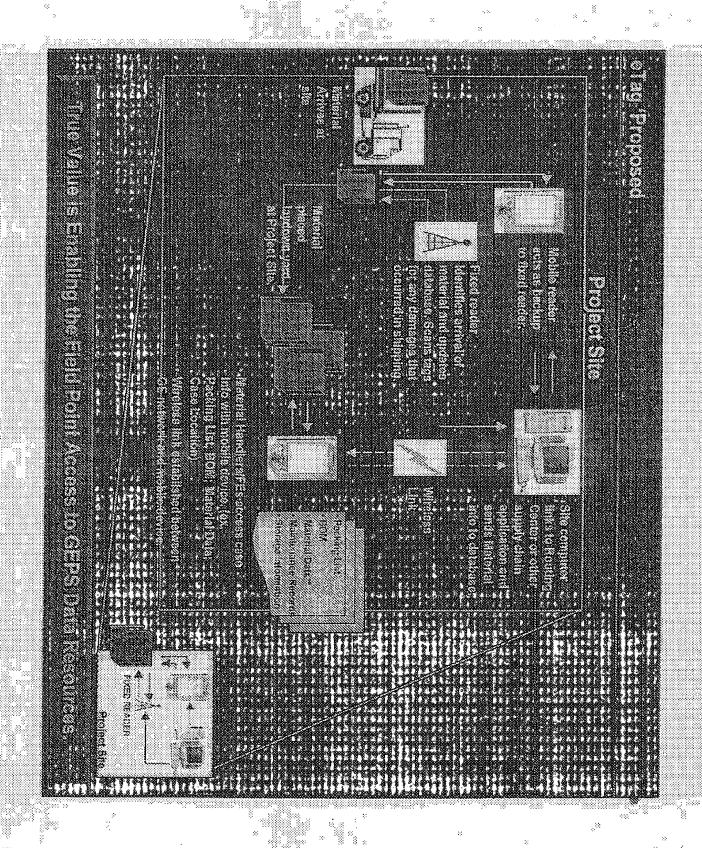












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Problem Statement/Project Scope
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